

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

**INFORMATION REPORT**

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1. [REDACTED]

at the Czech-

Polish border. There were also two Greek patients at the sanatorium and they spoke some Czech. During our conversations they said they thought the number of Greeks living in Czechoslovakia totalled about 10 thousand. I believe the total is 10 - 12 thousand. Among this number were many women who had lost their husbands in World War II. The Greeks were not scattered among the Czechs but had settled in larger groups, often setting up their own colony. Most of these groups had settled in the northwestern and later in the eastern part of Moravia, in the districts of Jesenik (formerly Frywaldov) and Valasske Mezirici. Most of the men were employed in the construction and building industries; the women worked on the state agriculture farms. Older children received training in various trades. From these two patients I gained the impression that the Greeks in Czechoslovakia were solidly pro-Communist. The children were well fed and housed, and given a chance to learn a trade by the Czech government. The Greeks retained their own customs; they did not associate very much with the Czechs. I never heard of any disturbances among Czechs and Greeks, nor did I hear of any complaints or rumors of bad behaviour on the part of the Greek groups in Czechoslovakia.

2. Another interesting facet is an article printed in Die Neue Zeitung 22 Apr 52. The following is a translation of the article [Enclosure (A)]:

Deported Greek Children - Military Trainees of the Cominform

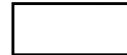
"Athens, 21 Apr (NZ) --- The Greek government has repeatedly protested to various committees of the UN and before world opinion against the fact that deported Greek children are forcibly retained in Communist satellite states. The Communist governments have constantly rejected the Greek demands for repatriation with the assertion that the individuals would be jailed on their return. Now the

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Greek government is in the possession of authentic documents proving that some of their young people are given military training in the satellites. The obvious purpose is to prepare them for renewed attacks on Greece. According to official information the training is of a uniform nature. Choosing from the wealth of available material the newspaper Kathimerini, published in Athens, gave the pictures of four young men dressed in the uniforms of Czech, Soviet and Hungarian cadet schools. The paper adds the following explanation:

"Nikolaos Sideropoulos, son of Michael Sideropoulos, 17 years old, born in Laimon by Prespon. He is finishing a special school in Czechoslovakia and wears a uniform as is apparent from the picture. His father died during the war between Greece and Italy.

"Karaphyllis Karaphylloudis, son of Apostolos Karaphylloudis, 18 years old, born in Lavara near Didi-motichou. He has been trained in the USSR and wears a uniform of the cadets in lower Soviet military schools.

"Evangelos Sandras, son of Ioannou Sandras, 18 years old, born in Antartikon near Florina, in Hungarian cadet uniform. At the same school in Budapest there are other Greek children between the ages of 14 and 18 years.

"Angelos Patsioras, from Moshhos, 20 years old, born in Paliouri near Didimotichou. He wears the uniform of an officer candidate in the Czech army. At the same school two other Greek boys of the same age are being trained, Georgios Abdellidis and Grigorios Repenis."

3. I found this newspaper clipping interesting, particularly the pictures and explanations of the uniforms worn by the boys. I recognize three of the uniforms and can vouch for the accuracy of the following:

- (a) Nikolaos Sideropoulos is wearing the work uniform of a Czech metallurgical apprentice.
- (b) I am not familiar with the uniform worn by Karaphyllis Karaphylloudis.
- (c) Evangelos Sandras' uniform is the dress uniform of a Czech metallurgical apprentice.
- (d) Angelos Patsioras is shown wearing the dress uniform of a Czech mining apprentice.

-end-

ENCLOSURE (A): Copy of Newspaper Photographs of the Four Young Men Described above.

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*Enc. (A)*

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DIE NEUE ZEITUNG

## Verschleppte griechische Kinder — Militärzöglinge des Kominform



Nikolaos Sideropoulos

Koraphyllis Karayannidis

Evangelos Sandras

Angelos Patsioras

**Athen.** 21. April (NZ). — Vor verschiedenen Ausschüssen der Vereinten Nationen und darüber hinaus vor dem Forum der Weltöffentlichkeit hat natürlich erfolgt einheitlich. Aus der Fülle verschiedener Regierungen mehrfach dargestellten Protes test erhoben, daß in den kommunistischen Staaten verschleppte griechische Kinder von vier Jahren in der Uniform sozialistischer und kommunistischer Regierungen haben die griechische Forderung auf Rückführung dieser Kinder in ihre Heimat stets mit der Behauptung zurückgewiesen, daß Griechenland sie bei ihrer Rundfahrt ins Griechenland stecken würde. Der Reaktion auf diese Presseberichte wurde nun mehr authentisches Material darüber vor, daß ein Teil dieser jungen Leute in Form einer Mission ausgesandt wird mit dem offensichtlichen Ziel, gegen geplante weitere handlungen gefeuert.

Koraphyllis Karayannidis, Sohn des Apostolos Karayannidis, 18 Jahre alt, geboren in Larvaka bei Diamotichou. Er wird in der Sowjetunion ausgebildet und trägt die Uniform der Zöglinge niedriger sowjetischer Militärschulen. Karayannidis ist zu den oben wiedergegebenen Bildern folgende Erklärungen: Niko Sideropoulos, Sohn des Michael Sideropoulos, 17 Jahre alt, geboren in Larion bei Argos, geboren in Palouri bei Diamotichou. Er trägt die Uniform der Offiziersanwärter des tschechoslowakischen Heeres. An der gleichen Schule werden seine Altersgenossen Georgios Aheilidis und Grigoris Tepenitis geschult.

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